PERSOONIA

Published by the Rijksherbarium, Leiden Volume 13, Part 3, pp. 379-390 (1987)

NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

NOTULAE AD FLORAM AGARICINAM NEERLANDICAM XIV A NOMENCLATURAL NOTE ON RHODOCYBE TRUNCATA

MACHIEL E. NOORDELOOS* and THOMAS W. KUYPER**

Agaricus truncatus Schaeff. (Fungi Bavariae, pl. 251. 1763) is variously interpreted as a species of Hebeloma and Rhodocybe. Although the type-plate is not so easy to interpret, the adnate, sinuate lamellae, sordid spore print, and red-brown, truncate pileus give way to the idea that Fries (1838) was right in placing Agaricus truncatus in tribus Hebeloma. This opinion was followed by e.g. J. Lange (1938) and Moser (1978, 1984). Quélet (1880) had another opinion on Agaricus truncatus and placed it in the genus Tricholoma. This concept is known by modern mycologists as Rhodocybe truncata (Schaeff.) Singer. Still Tricholoma truncatum (Schaeff.) Quél., Rhodopaxillus truncatus (Schaeff.) Maire, and Rhodocybe truncata (Schaeff.) Singer all have the same type, viz. Schaeffer's plate, and must be considered as synonyms of Hebeloma truncatus (Schaeff.) Kumm.

It is clear that the binomial Rhodocybe truncata cannot be used for Quélet's fungus. Therefore Bon (1985) was wrong in creating the so-called new combination Rhodocybe truncata (Quél.) Bon. The epithet truncata cannot be ascribed to Quélet, as is pointed out above. Even if Bon had been right, the name Rhodocybe truncata (Quél.) Bon would have been a heterotypical homonym of Rhodocybe truncata (Schaeff.) Singer and could not have been used for that reason.

Fries (1836) described Agaricus geminus as a new species referring to Paulet (1800) who described the same fungus under the name Fungus cinnamomeus. This species clearly represents Rhodocybe truncata sensu Quélet, and has been depicted by J. Lange (1938) as Tricholoma geminum. For this reason the epithet gemina is accepted here for Rhodocybe truncata sensu Quélet, and the new combination is proposed.

Rhodocybe gemina (Fr.) Kuyp. & Noordel., comb. nov.

Agaricus geminus Fr., Epicr. 38. 1838 (basionym). — Tricholoma geminum (Fr.) S. Petersen, Danske Agar. 61.1907.

Misapplied name.—Tricholoma truncatum sensu Quélet in Bull. Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Rouen, Sér. II, 15: 153. 1890 (Champ. Jura Vosges, Suppl. 9); Rhodophyllus truncatus sensu Maire in Annls mycol. 11: 338. 1913; Rhodocybe truncata sensu Singer in Mycologia 38: 687. 1946; sensu Baroni in Beih. Nova Hedwigia 67: 79. 1981; Clitopilus truncatus sensu Kühner & Romagnesi, Fl. anal. Champ. sup. 172. 1953.

- * Rijksherbarium, Leiden.
- ** Biological Station, Kampsweg 27, 9418 PD Wijster, Netherlands.

REFERENCES

- BON, M. (1985). Validations de taxons. In Docum. mycol. 15(59): 51-52.
- FRIES, E. (1838). Epicris systematis mycologici seu synopsis hymenomycetorum. Upsaliae.
- LANGE, J. (1938). Flora agaricina danica, vol. 3. Köbenhavn.
- MOSER, M. (1978). Die Röhrlinge und Blätterpilze. In Gams, Kl. KryptogFl. 4. Aufl. 2(b/2). Stuttgart.
- (1984). Die Röhrlinge und Blätterpilze. In Gams, Kl. KryptogFl. 5. Aufl. 2(b/2). Stuttgart. PAULET, L. (1800). Traité des Champignons I. Paris.
- QUÉLET, L. (1880). Champignons récemment observés en Normandie, aux environs de Paris et de La Rochelle, en Alsace, en Suisse et dans les montagnes du Jura et des Vosges (= Champ. Jura Vosges, Suppl. 9). In Bull. Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Rouen, Sér. II, 15: 153. ('1879') 1880.